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Citrus

Annual

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Report Highlights:
Cold weather in January and rains in September and October reduced lemon, tangerine, and grapefruit production in MY 2002. MY 2002 Orange production is estimated to be at the revised MY 2001 level. EU and FSU countries continue to be Turkey's main export destinations. Turkey continues to support citrus and juice exports albeit at lower levels. Import duties are 55.2 percent for fresh citrus and 61.8 for orange juice from all origins in 2002.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
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Executive Summary

Cold weather in January and continuous rains in September and October adversely affected citrus production in most of the growing regions in MY 2002 (October 2002 - September 2003). Lemon, tangerine and grapefruit production is estimated to decrease while oranges will remain at about the MY 2001 revised level. PS&D production levels for fresh oranges, lemons, and tangerines in MY 2001 were increased while fresh grapefruit production was reduced slightly to reflect official data.

Citrus area in Turkey has expanded, driven by domestic consumption, including a growing tourism industry, as well as demand for exports. Expanded production of all varieties of citrus, particularly grapefruits and tangerines, is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Most observers believe Turkey has the capacity to at least double its citrus area and expect farmers in major growing areas like Cukurova to continue to shift from field crops to citrus, due to its more attractive returns. Processing at this point plays a relatively minor role in the industry.

Citrus exports are projected to decrease in MY 2002 due to lower supplies. Minor imports will be needed during the year to meet domestic demand and to help maintain availability for export markets.

European Union (EU) countries continue to be Turkey's main export destinations for fresh citrus. Exports of second grade produce to the Former Soviet Union (FSU), especially to Russia and Ukraine, have increased in recent years. Turkey has started importing increased quantities of orange juice concentrates for processing into juice for the tourism sector in the country and re-export to the FSU, particularly Central Asia.

Turkey did not officially announce any export subsidy for fresh citrus and orange juice in the Official Gazette for MY 2002, although fresh citrus and orange juice exports all are subsidized to some extent. According to industry sources, export subsidies in MY 2002 are about ten percent lower than the subsidies in MY 2001 and they are USD 80 per MT of lemons, USD 65 per MT of oranges and tangerines, and USD 48 per MT of grapefruits. The payments will be up to 25 percent of the total FOB value. Current import duties are 55.2 percent for fresh citrus and 61.8 percent for orange juice for all origins.

Production

Cold weather in January and continuous rains in September and October adversely affected citrus production in most of the growing regions in MY 2002 (October 2002 - September 2003). Lemon, tangerine and grapefruit production is estimated to decrease while oranges will remain at about the MY 2001 revised level. PS&D production levels for fresh oranges, lemons, and tangerines in MY 2001 were increased while fresh grapefruit production was reduced slightly to reflect official data.

Large-scale commercial production of citrus is a relatively recent phenomenon in Turkey, with most of the expansion occurring since the early 1980's. This expansion has been fueled largely by growing domestic demand and better returns compared to field crops, particularly in Cukurova, where the warm, humid climate is more suitable for citrus and vegetables than for grains or cotton.

Most observers expect the shift from field crops to citrus will continue and estimate that Turkey has the long-term potential to double the approximately 80,000 hectares of citrus which are currently planted. Although official statistics on area are not available, an estimated 35,000 hectares are planted in oranges, 25,000 hectares in tangerines, 17,000 hectares in lemons, and 2,000 hectares in grapefruit. These estimates exclude non-bearing groves.

In terms of production, oranges are the most important citrus crop, comprising nearly one half of total production, followed by lemons and tangerines at nearly 25 percent each, and grapefruits at about five percent. Orange and lemon production is estimated to be increasing at about two percent annually, while grapefruit and tangerine production, especially those varieties grown for export, are increasing at five percent or more per year.

The main varieties of oranges are Washington (about 50 percent and Navel is the primary sub variety) and Valencia (about 30 percent). Enterdonate, the main export variety of lemons, comprises about 25 percent of total lemon production. Star Ruby is the main grapefruit variety (about 60 percent) and Clementine and Fremont (they are very similar and about 60 percent combined) and Satsuma (about 35 percent) are the main varieties of tangerine. Sour orange is the sole stock used for oranges, lemons, and grapefruits in all regions. A new root stock, known as “three leafs,” is used for Satsuma production in Izmir but, thus far, has not been easily adapted to the other regions.

The major citrus producing areas are located along Turkey’s Southern Mediterranean and Aegean coastal plains, between the sea and the Taurus Mountains. Very little citrus is produced inland. Some citrus groves currently are being established in the Black Sea Region, especially around Rize province, but production thus far is minor. Sources estimate that about 120,000 seedlings (most of them are satsuma tangerine) were produced and distributed by private farmers in Rize to farmers all over the Mediterranean Region but, especially in the Aegean Region every year. Only a few seedlings are distributed in the Black Sea region.

The coastal area generally is divided into three main regions, each specializing in a particular crop. Cukurova, the large coastal plain, situated in southern Turkey around Adana, produces about 70 percent of Turkey’s total citrus crop, including more than 90 percent of the grapefruit, about 90 percent of the lemons and about 60 percent of the oranges and tangerines. Because of its size and importance, Cukurova generally is subdivided into three smaller areas: Hatay to the south, Adana in the center, and Mersin to the west. Mersin Province specializes in lemon production while oranges are mainly produced in Adana and Hatay Provinces. Adana is also the main grapefruit and mandarin producing province.

The heavy clay soil in Cukurova reportedly causes some loss in quality, including the formation of thicker skins and less desirable color. However, taste and the sugar/acid ratio reportedly are comparable to other citrus produced in the Mediterranean region. Cukurova also tends to have more frost than the other two regions and growers report that the frequency of frosts has increased since the mid-1980's. Production of late maturing varieties is problematic due to winter rain, which increases fungal problems and makes field work more difficult.

Antalya, the second largest citrus area, is located west of Cukurova on the Mediterranean coast between the Alanya and Finike Districts. Antalya produces about 20 percent of Turkey's total citrus crop, mainly oranges (about 30 percent of the total orange production). Producers in Antalya are concerned about a growing problem with "leaf minor." Izmir, located on the Western Aegean Coast, is a relatively minor citrus production area (about five percent of the total citrus production), and specializes mainly in mandarin production (about 20 percent of the total mandarin production).

Because production is spread along Turkey's expansive coast, the citrus is harvested over a relatively long period. The harvest starts in Cukurova and moves west. Lemons are the first crops to be harvested in Cukurova. The lemon harvest (early growing Enterdonate type) begins in September (about a month before the Spanish lemon harvest begins) and continues through mid-December. The mandarin harvest usually begins in early October and continues through mid-December. The grapefruit harvest begins in mid-October and may continue as late as mid-February. Finally, the orange harvest begins in mid-November and lasts until the end of February and even as late as March in Finike.

Turkey's processing industry consumes a minor part of overall citrus production. However, the demand for Turkish orange juice has increased in recent years, mainly from the European Union (EU) and Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries. Although no official statistics are available, industry experts estimate that about ten percent of orange production is processed for juice with an extraction rate of about ten to one. Most of the processed juice is used for frozen concentrate, with a small portion consumed fresh. Industry observers expect processing to remain a relatively small part of the industry and see no trend to increased production of varieties for processing in the short run. This may change in the long run, however, if export demand continues to increase.

Consumption

Citrus is popular in Turkey and domestic demand, including tourism, provides the major incentive for increased production. However, there is no government or industry estimate of the distribution ratios of domestically consumed fruit between local consumers (70 million) and tourists (over 10 million/year) making per capita consumption difficult to estimate. Consumption increases substantially when prices decrease. Export demand is becoming an increasingly important factor in expansion as well, particularly for Enterdonate lemons, Star Ruby grapefruits, and Satsuma tangerines.

About 25 percent of Turkey's citrus crop is processed, graded and packed for the upscale domestic and export markets. About ten large packing companies (average annual production about 15,000 MT) dominate this market, with the largest packing about 30,000 MT annually. The packing business is very risky since packers pay firm prices to growers against uncertain export receipts. Over the past ten years, there has been a great deal of turnover in the business. Several packers have maintained their position by relying on production from their own groves. The remaining 75 percent of citrus production receives minimal processing and is sold through a series of regional wholesalers and local retailers.

Packers generally begin contracting in August and purchase the crop on the tree. They estimate that about half of the crop will be first or second grade, destined for the upscale local market and/or export market, and the remainder will be sold to regional wholesalers. Combined losses from harvesting and processing are estimated at one or two percent. Packers report the prevailing prices for citrus on the tree are as follows:

TABLE 1: FARM GATE CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 2002	MY 2001
Lemons	350,000 - 400,000	200,000
Grapefruits	350,000 - 400,000	200,000
Mandarins	350,000 - 400,000	180,000
Oranges	250,000 - 300,000 2/	200,000

1/ Prevailing prices for citrus on the tree in early MY 2002 in Cukurova in Turkish Lira per kilogram (USD 1.00 = TL 1,650,000 compared to USD 1.00 = TL 1,600,000 a year ago).
2/ The orange harvest has not yet started, but some traders have started buying Navel oranges on the tree.

With inflation running at about 40 percent annually in Turkey, MY 2002 tree prices for lemons, mandarins and grapefruits have increased above the rate of inflation because of lower production while tree prices for oranges remained about the same as the rate of inflation.

Prevailing citrus retail prices in Turkish Liras (TL) per kilogram of citrus in the open weekly markets in Ankara in late October 2002 are provided in the following Table.

TABLE 2: RETAIL CITRUS PRICES

VARIETY	MY 2002	MY 2001
Enterdonate lemons	1,000,000	750,000
Star Ruby grapefruits	750,000	500,000
Satsuma mandarins	750,000	500,000
Navel oranges	NA 1/	NA

1/ NA= not available. Orange harvest has not yet begun.

PS&D orange juice consumption both in MY 2000 and MY 2001 were increased because of increased demand stemming from the tourism industry.

Trade

Trade sources expect citrus lemon, tangerine, and grapefruit exports will decrease in MY 2002 due to the lower supplies while orange exports will remain at about the same level as it was in MY 2001. Exports of oranges and tangarines were revised upward in MY 2001 because of increased supplies. FSU countries, especially Russia and Ukraine, have become important markets for second quality citrus exports, particularly oranges. Russia and Ukraine together import about 35 percent of Turkey's total citrus exports and around 50 percent of the orange exports.

There are some exports of Enterdonate lemons, but prices are low due to competition primarily from Spain which, according to the industry sources, benefits from export subsidies from the EU as well as from the GOS, and Argentina which has an advantage due to the alternate growing season. No significant exports have been realized yet in MY 2002, so export prices are elusive. Packers report current export prices are approximately as follows:

TABLE 3: EXPORT CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 2002	MY 2001
Enterdonate lemons	350	310
Star Ruby grapefruits	375	300
Satsuma mandarins	360	310
Navel oranges	NA 2/	NA

1/ Early season average export prices (FOB prices in USD per MT, packed in 14-kilogram cartons).
2/ NA= not available. Orange harvest has not yet begun.

PS&D trade data for MY 2000 were revised to reflect official trade statistics which are now available for the entire marketing year (October 2000-September 2001). On the other hand, trade data for MY 2001 are available only for the first six months (October 2001 - March 2002).

Turkey's citrus trade with the EU was unaffected by the Customs Union agreement with the exception of an entry price system under which the EU establishes an import price benchmark based on domestic market conditions. In addition to an import tariff, the EU assesses a countervailing duty (CVD) on products which are priced below the entry price. Under the World Trade Organization's market access agreement, the EU agreed to reduce its import duty and CVD by 20 percent during a six-year period, as well as to lower its entry price.

Although the entry price system is not yet fully understood by some Turkish exporters, it is viewed as a significant constraint to Turkish exports, since Turkey is a low-cost producer. Exporters are hopeful that as the European entry price and CVD are adjusted downward, Turkish exports will become more competitive in Europe.

Citrus imports are minor and mainly reflect border trade.

Turkey exports orange juice to more than 30 countries, however, most of the exports were sold to the FSU and Middle Eastern countries. Almost all Turkish exports to these markets are single strength juice. While it is clear that both imports of concentrates and exports of juices have increased, a lack of official data makes it difficult to quantify the trends. Trade data from the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) are aggregated for juice, making it impossible to determine how much concentrate is being imported.

According to industry sources, Turkey imports orange juice concentrates to produce orange juice to meet increased demand which stemmed from a growing tourism industry and exports. The import figures in the Trade Matrix are reported by the industry sources as concentrates. According to the same sources, the conversion ratio from concentrate to juice varies from 1 to 1+5 to 1 to 1+9, that is, one kilogram of concentrate produces about 6 to 10 kilograms of juice, depending upon the concentration. According to industry sources, 1 kilogram of 60 Brix concentrate produces about 10 kilograms of juice and 1 kilogram of 30 Brix concentrate produces about 6 kilograms of juice. Most industry sources believe the parameter 1 to 1+8.5 (which means one kilogram of concentrate makes 9.5 kilograms of juice) could represent all imports since most imports are made at 60 Brix. Export figures for juice are single strength orange juice, since Turkey does not export concentrates. In order to make a comparable export-import data for PS&D, exports were divided by a parameter of 8.5.

Stocks

Since little citrus is processed, stocks of fresh citrus generally are not significant. However, wholesalers often prolong the season by storing citrus, mainly lemons and some oranges and grapefruits, in cold storage or in caves, particularly in Central Anatolia. Stocks of citrus products are limited and are assumed to be comprised largely of orange juice concentrate.

Policy

Production Policy

The Government of Turkey (GOT) does not support the price of citrus and does not provide any other direct government assistance to citrus growers. As with all agricultural enterprises, the state-run Agricultural Bank of Turkey used to provide producers and packers loans at about 50 percent of commercial interest rates. However, this situation has been changed recently and now the Agricultural Bank is providing agricultural production activities interest rates which are comparable to the commercial rates. Buyer cooperatives, such as ANTBIRLIK in Antalya, play a decreasing role in the marketing of citrus. The government-sponsored Exporters' Union is beginning to play a more active role in market promotional activities. So far, activities appear to be largely restricted to market research and information.

Both the Ministry of Agriculture and Cukurova University perform research on improved varieties and horticultural practices. Private sector growers also experiment with new varieties and have been responsible for the introduction of new varieties, including Star Ruby grapefruit and Satsuma mandarins. According to these growers, conditions in Cukurova are fairly similar to those in California, which they hope will be a source of improved varieties.

Trade Policy

The GOT subsidized citrus exports from time to time from its Support and Price Stabilization Fund, which was generated from import duties and export taxes. The last subsidy announcement was made in February 1998 for a four-month period (January-April 1998) for all fresh citrus. Subsidies were not announced for fresh citrus exports in MY 1998 or MY 1999.

Even though the GOT did not announce a subsidy for fresh citrus exports in the beginning of MY 2000, the subsidy was provided later to exporters. Because this subsidy was not announced in the Official Gazette, it is difficult to determine how long it was applied and what were the maximum limits of quantity and payment. Industry contacts place the subsidy at about USD 80 per MT of oranges and tangerines, USD 100 per MT of lemons, and USD 60 per MT of grapefruits. Similarly, although subsidies were not officially announced in MY 2001, they were nonetheless provided for fresh citrus exports. According to industry sources, the MY 2001 subsidies were about ten percent lower than MY 2000 subsides at USD 72 per MT of oranges and tangerines, USD 90 per MT of lemons and USD 54 per MT of grapefruits, according to the industry sources. Similar to previous years, the GOT is expected to provide export subsidies for citrus exports in MY 2002 as well, without announcing in the Official Gazette. Export subsidies in MY 2002 are again about ten percent lower than the subsidies in MY 2001 and they are USD 80 per MT of lemons, USD 65 per MT of oranges and tangerines, and USD 48 per MT of grapefruits. The payments will be up to 25 percent of the total FOB value. Industry sources believe that this may be the last subsidy they may receive on citrus exports.

The GOT also provided a subsidy for orange juice exports in 2002 at USD 151 per MT, up to 29 percent of the quantity exported and maximum 20 percent of the export (FOB) value. Although delays in receipt of the subsidy (which was paid in Turkish Lira), the high rate of inflation, and complicated paperwork made the program difficult to use and less effective than it could be, most traders still participate.

To protect the domestic industry, as part of its 2002 import regime, the Turkish government announced a 55.2 percent duty (it was reduced from 55.8 percent in 2001) on all types of fresh citrus imports and a 61.8 percent duty (it was reduced from 63.5 percent in 2001) on orange juice imports from all origins.

Marketing

Marketing of fresh citrus and orange juice both in domestic and international markets is handled totally by the private sector in Turkey. The only exception is ANTBIRLIK which is currently handling a small portion of exports (mainly lemons) and whose functions are being gradually diminished.

Statistical Tables

PS&D Table for Fresh Oranges

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Oranges				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	11600	11680	11700	11700	0	11800
Non-Bearing Trees	900	835	900	900	0	900
TOTAL No. Of Trees	12500	12515	12600	12600	0	12700
Production	1070	1070	1040	1250	0	1250
Imports	0	0	0	9	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1070	1070	1040	1259	0	1250
Exports	115	116	130	170	0	170
Fresh Dom. Consumption	848	847	806	964	0	955
Processing	107	107	104	125	0	125
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1070	1070	1040	1259	0	1250

Export Matrix for Fresh Oranges

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000	Oct.- March	2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	45959	Russia	72006
Ukraine	15036	Ukraine	23040
Saudi Arabia	11886	Romania	10984
Romania	11304	Saudi Arabia	10719
Georgia	5241	Netherlands	5582
Germany	4303	Georgia	4419
Austria	4284	Austria	3937
Netherlands	2830	Germany	3878
United Kingdom	1901	Macedonia	2831
Macedonia	1286	Bulgaria	2663
Total for Others	104030		140059
Others not Listed	12355		18818
Grand Total	116385		158877

Import Matrix for Fresh Oranges

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000	Oct. - March	2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
		Northern Cyprus	9015
		Saudi Arabia	2
Total for Others	0		9017
Others not Listed			21
Grand Total	0		9038

PS&D Table for Fresh Lemons

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Lemons				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	5250	5335	5250	5400	0	5450
Non-Bearing Trees	450	535	500	500	0	500
TOTAL No. Of Trees	5700	5870	5750	5900	0	5950
Production	460	460	500	510	0	400
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	460	460	500	510	0	400
Exports	117	151	150	150	0	125
Fresh Dom. Consumption	297	263	300	310	0	240
Processing	46	46	50	50	0	35
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	460	460	500	510	0	400

Export Matrix for Fresh Lemons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000	Oct. - March	2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	42242	Russia	35992
Saudi Arabia	36913	Ukraine	21303
Ukraine	17263	Saudi Arabia	14360
Romania	10859	Poland	7258
Poland	6767	Romania	6651
Macedonia	4334	Macedonia	4629
United Kingdom	3070	Greece	3440
Germany	2983	Hungary	3072
Hungary	2706	Bulgaria	2411
Netherlands	1652	Serbia	1868
Total for Others	128789		100984
Others not Listed	22674		18710
Grand Total	151463		119694

Import Matrix for Fresh Lemons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000	Oct. - March	2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Total for Others	0		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	0		0

PS&D Table for Fresh Tangerines

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	8150	8370	8200	8400	0	8500
Non-Bearing Trees	850	847	850	850	0	850
TOTAL No. Of Trees	9000	9217	9050	9250	0	9350
Production	560	560	550	580	0	450
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	560	560	550	580	0	450
Exports	157	158	170	230	0	180
Fresh Dom. Consumption	347	346	325	295	0	230
Processing	56	56	55	55	0	40
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	560	560	550	580	0	450

Export Matrix for Fresh Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000	Oct. - March	2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Ukraine	21125	Russia	41772
United Kingdom	20683	Ukraine	32443
Russia	18529	Saudi Arabia	19898
Saudi Arabia	14425	United Kingdom	16081
Romania	13458	Romania	15305
Austria	11801	Austria	13960
Germany	5270	Macedonia	9948
Netherlands	4840	Serbia	8132
Bulgaria	4442	Germany	7773
Poland	4382	Bulgaria	7017
Total for Others	118955		172329
Others not Listed	39256		57336
Grand Total	158211		229665

Import Matrix for Fresh Tangerines

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000	Oct. - March	2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
		Northern Cyprus	372
Total for Others	0		372
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	0		372

PS&D Table for Fresh Grapefruits

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	850	873	900	900	0	925
Non-Bearing Trees	100	77	100	100	0	100
TOTAL No. Of Trees	950	950	1000	1000	0	1025
Production	135	135	140	135	0	120
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	135	135	140	135	0	120
Exports	86	88	90	90	0	80
Fresh Dom. Consumption	36	36	36	34	0	30
Processing	13	11	14	11	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	135	135	140	135	0	120

Export Matrix for Fresh Grapefruits

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000	Oct. - March	2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	12085	Russia	13514
United Kingdom	8062	Poland	8383
Romania	8059	Romania	6764
Poland	6744	United Kingdom	5455
Netherlands	6629	Germany	4901
Germany	6021	Netherlands	4528
Saudi Arabia	3679	Ukraine	3297
Austria	3480	Saudi Arabia	2970
Ukraine	2595	France	2340
France	2291	Ukraine	1972
Total for Others	59645		54124
Others not Listed	28631		18407
Grand Total	88276		72531

Import Matrix for Fresh Grapefruits

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000	Oct. - March	2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
		Northern Cyprus	10997
Total for Others	0		10997
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	0		10997

PS&D Table for Orange Juice

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey				Degrees Brix	
Commodity	Juice, Orange				(MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Deliv. To Processors	107	107	104	125	0	125
Beginning Stocks	1816	1816	1885	1884	1785	1934
Production	10700	10700	10700	12500	0	12500
Imports	1481	2388	1500	2400	0	2400
TOTAL SUPPLY	13997	14904	14085	16784	1785	16834
Exports	112	220	100	150	0	150
Domestic Consumption	12000	12800	12200	14700	0	14800
Ending Stocks	1885	1884	1785	1934	0	1884
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	13997	14904	14085	16784	0	16834

Export Matrix for Orange Juice

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Juice, Orange		
Time period	Oct. - sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000	Oct. - March	2001
U.S.	23	U.S.	28
Others		Others	
Azerbaijan	564	Azerbaijan	235
Northern Cyprus	251	United kingdom	92
United kingdom	223	Northern Cyprus	91
Israel	154	Turkmenistan	44
Germany	143	Germany	38
Georgia	71	Nigeria	36
Netherlands	62	Iran	32
Turkmenistan	58	Libya	31
Nigeria	58	Australia	29
Libya	56	Georgia	28
Total for Others	1640		656
Others not Listed	207		114
Grand Total	1870		798

Import Matrix for Orange Juice

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Juice, Orange		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000	Oct. - March	2001
U.S.	50	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Brazil	1722	Brazil	569
Netherlands	287	Netherlands	363
Greece	157	Northern Cyprus	140
Germany	70	France	36
United Kingdom	36	Germany	22
Israel	31	Bulgaria	1
Ireland	17		
Italy	14		
Argentina	2		
France	2		
Total for Others	2338		1131
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	2388		1131